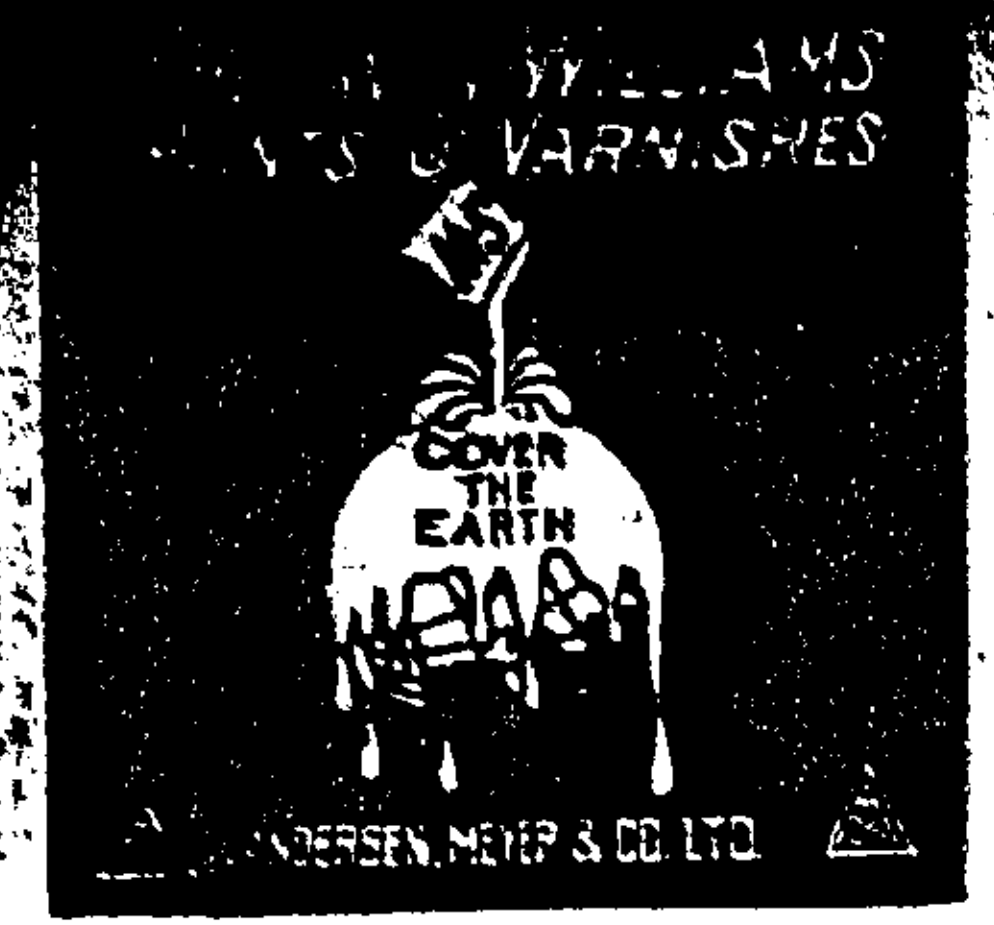




The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TERMS BREAK ARMISTICE TERMS.

BRITISH ARREST OFFICIALS.

Constantinople, June 26.
A powerful British squadron visited Moudania yesterday, landed a party of marines and arrested several Nationalist leaders, including the Harbour Commandant and the Governor. The small garrison fled at the sight of the warships. A Proclamation was read stating that this punitive action was due to breaches of the armistice and the offensive attitude taken against British officers.

CONTROL OF MINES.

NEW MINISTRY BEING CREATED.

London, July 1.
In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the Mines Bill, Sir Robert Horne pointed out that the Ministry of Mines was not to be an independent Ministry but a branch of the Board of Trade. He emphasised that there would be no nationalisation of the coal industry, but control both by the State and Committees on which workers would be represented. After August 31, the Minister could have power for a year to regulate pit prices, wages and the amount of exports, and thereafter the National Board would lay down general principles so that the rates as far as possible would be uniform throughout the country. Thus wages would be based, not on the selling price, but on profits. The Bill provides for an annual levy, for five years, of a penny per ton on coal, producing £1,000,000 annually, which would be devoted to the social welfare of the mining communities.

THE MANDATES.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, June 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Bonar Law said the mandates regarding the former German territories in Africa and the Pacific were at present being drafted for the consideration of the Supreme Council. He hoped the mandates would be approved at Spa and submitted to the League of Nations shortly thereafter.
Capt. Ormsby-Gore: Will the enforcement of the mandatory conditions in ex-German Colonies and in the mandated ex-Turkish territories be delayed until the Council of the League of Nations has approved the specific terms of each mandate?
Mr. Bonar Law replied that the question is still being discussed and he hoped it would be possible to make a statement after the Spa Conference.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

PRESS SECURES AMENDMENTS.

London, June 30.
The House of Lords has adopted the Official Secrets Act, embodying certain amendments introduced as the result of a discussion with Press representatives, providing that anybody retaining, without authority, official documents for any purpose prejudicial to the safety and interests of the State will be guilty of a misdemeanour.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

WIPING OFF THE DEBT.

London, June 30.
The revenue for the past quarter was £314,956,452, as compared with £185,795,562 for the corresponding quarter of 1919. The expenditure was £284,725,233, compared with £491,199,080 for the corresponding quarter of 1919. The surplus revenue over expenditure is thus £29,233,214, compared with a deficit last year of £215,403,318.
The Floating Debt has been reduced since March 31 by £26,354,000.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

NO NEWS OF GENERAL LUCAS.

London, June 29.
So far there is no news of Brigadier General Lucas, captured by Sinn Feiners.
Troops at Fermoy broke out of barracks on Sunday night and wrecked a number of shops in retaliation, before patrols arrived. Similar occurrences have taken place at Lismore, where there has been rifle firing, but no-one has been injured.

ARMISTICE COMMEMORATION.

London, June 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law intimated that it was contemplated to repeat last year's Armistice commemoration this year.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CANADIAN NAVAL VOTE.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Ottawa, June 29.
After an all-night sitting, the House of Commons rejected by 55 votes to 31 an Opposition amendment reducing the Naval Estimates of \$2,000,000, necessitated by Canada's acceptance of Britain's offer of five warships.
The Liberal argument was that the expenditure was unwarranted pending a permanent policy, while the Government contended that the vote permitted the preservation of a naval nucleus until a permanent Dominions policy was considered at the Imperial Conference.

BOYS ABOARD SHIP.

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE DECISION.

Genoa, June 29.
The International Seamen's Conference has passed a draft Convention providing that nobody under fourteen years be employed on any vessel except school ships and training ships, or when other members of the family are on the same ship.

Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.

HOLLAND AND EX-KAISER.

DUTCH HELD RESTRAINABLE.

The following is the text of the final reply of the Allies to Holland on the question of the surrender of the ex-Kaiser. The Dutch Government did not think it necessary to give a further answer, having sufficiently explained its attitude in its previous Notes:—

London, March 24, 1920.—Your Excellency.—The Allied Powers who, since the receipt of the letter of the Netherlands Government of March 2, have been in communication with that Government concerning proposals for the proper internment of the German ex-Emperor, in the interest of the peace and security of Europe, have learned that the Dutch Government have thought fit to issue a royal decree assigning a definite place of internment to the ex-Emperor in the province of Utrecht. This decree is accompanied by an undertaking that the Netherlands Government assume complete responsibility for the custody of the ex-Emperor and the control of his correspondence and relations with the outside world.

The Allied Governments take note of this undertaking as indicating the sincere intention of the Dutch Government to mitigate the perils which may result from the presence of the ex-Emperor on their soil.

But it is indisputable that no such precautions, however sincerely conceived and however faithfully carried out, can remove the very serious danger which must continue to exist so long as the ex-Emperor is left within forty kilometres of the German frontier, a potential centre of reactionary propaganda and a constant menace to the peace of Europe.

The Allied Governments are unable to accept any responsibility whatsoever for this decision. That responsibility rests with the Netherlands Government, who have declined to accept the representations that have been made more than once addressed to them by the earnest and unanimous voice of the Powers.

Should the continued presence of the ex-Emperor or of his family in the place of residence now assigned to them in Dutch territory produce at a future date any of the results that are feared, the Netherlands Government cannot escape the exclusive responsibility, both for the event and for its consequences, which they have thus deliberately chosen to assume.

I have the honour to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant.
(Signed) D. Lloyd George.

HEALTH MAXIMS OF ROGER BACON.

"FREQUENT WASHING HURTS."

A correspondent sends to the Observer, as appropriate: Health Week, a series of extracts from Roger Bacon's "The Cure of Old Age and Preservation of Youth." The edition from which these passages are taken is a translation by Richard Browne, 1633; the original (in Latin) was written about 1256.

In a preface to the book the translator writes: "Whereas I am persuaded, were men as careful in preserving their health, as they are solicitous for the recovery of it, they might often multiply the Summ of their Years, and live the Product with out a Disease. But Alas! Health with Virtue, and Diseases with Vices run parallel. Physicians take abundance of Care of the Sick, but seldom visit those in Health, whom so to preserve would be the most glorious Act of the Profession. . . . As the world waxeth old, men grow old with it. . . . because of the great increase of living Creatures, which infect the very Air. . . . From these three things Infection, Negligence, and Ignorance the Accidents of Old Age come on."

In a note the translator adds: "This Year 1552, if Nation rising against Nation do portend the last days, we must conclude the World in its feeble old Age. David in his time allowed, a strong Man might make a shift to creep to four score. This neglect is most perceived in our Diet, for it is impossible good Blood should be bred, when we heave Dish upon Dish. Raw upon Roast, Roast upon Raw, Soure upon Sweet, and Soft upon Hard."

"Wise Physicians have laid down . . . that this care ought to be used about the fortieth Year of a man's Age when the beauty of a man is at the height. The Physicians of old time were of opinion that Diet without Physick sometimes did good, but Physick without due order to Diet never made a man one jot the better."

"The Accidents of Age and of Old Age are, Grey Hairs, Pale-ness, Wrinkles of the Skin, . . . Bleareyedness, filthy Spitting, Anger, Want of Sleep, an unquiet Mind. . . . Hairs that are covered are sooner grey than those that are seldom covered. For the covering keeps off the Wind, and the Wind hinders Refraction. . . . For Want of Sleep to eat Bait of Lettuce stowed with Spice helpeth. But against Anger, Want of Sleep and Talkativeness let . . . Joy and Mirth be made use of. . . . A troubled air is that which is mixed with the Parts of another thick Substance."

EXPLOSION IN HARBOUR.

EIGHT ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

A boiler explosion, which resulted in a large number of casualties, occurred on the Portuguese steamer Sun Tak in the harbour last evening, at about 6.30. The boiler in question was attached to the donkey engines, and the force of the explosion lifted up a portion of the central part of the deck. A number of the crew who were within range of the explosion were injured by flying splinters, and eight are reported to have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

As a rule when such accidents happen, the Police flag is run up to call for the assistance of the Police, but in this case, the crew, in the absence of the Master and the Chief Officer, who were ashore, neglected to do so, with the result that the Water Police were informed of the accident only when they were telephoned to by the officials of the Cosmopolitan Dock, who had witnessed the explosion.

When the Police boarded the steamer, they were met with the assurance by the crew that the injured men had been all removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

As to the cause of the explosion, the Police have not succeeded in discovering it, beyond the fact that the boiler was in a dilapidated state, this pointing to the probability that it succumbed to the fate which awaits old age. On the other hand, no one appears to have been in any way scalded, and the suspicion is expressed that the crew may have been neglectful in looking after the boiler.

The Chinese in charge of the donkey engine could not be found when the Police arrived, nor have his whereabouts yet been discovered.

The Sun Tak came into port from Saigon on June 26 and was lying at buoy C.13 when the accident occurred.

HOUSING FOR BOMBAY'S POOR.

Bombay, 9th June.—An interesting resolution to be moved in the Municipal Corporation of which Dr. Viegas has given notice, is the calling for a report on the possibility of floating a two crore Premium Bond Loan for erecting buildings for the poor working and middle classes of the population.

A troubled Air dejects the Soul, and makes it sad. There is no Force and Power of a sharp intellect buty Health.

"The Flesh of Pullets, Partridge . . . is good and the better sort of Pine and Pistick Nuts. It is of great moment that the feeding of these living Creatures be good, the place wherein they are brought up considered."

"Of the Things which cause Accidents of age are these. Fruit: Fish, moist: Herb, all kinds of Milk. Wheat boild with Water, Grewel, frequent and daily drinking of Water. And also: superfluous Drunkenness. . . . Frequent Washing hurts, now and then it does no harm, if the Face be wiped with a Cloth. For Wiping is if much Force . . . to these we may add dwelling in cold and very moist Places."

"Of Things which refresh . . . Vomit is useful, especially afternoon . . . yet not every day, but once or twice a month."

The use of Bathes is profitable for a testing Stomach. It is good if the Soul be stirred . . . by Joy, Mirth, Anger, Laughter, Mursick, Songs, to look on precious Vessels, the Heavens and Stars, to be clothed with Variety of Garments; to be delighted with Games, to obtain Victory over one's Enemies. For a cheerful Mind brings Power and Vigor."

"In conclusion it is made manifest . . . that the Accidents of Age in Young Men and Infirmities of Age in Old Men, may be restrained, retarded, and driven away."

HARD ON SOLDIERS.

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE

The news that the issue of Clothing Allowance, which ceased with the outbreak of war, is to be re-instituted with effect from the 1st July will cause much dissatisfaction in the ranks. The rate payable is 62/- per quarter, or about 100 per cent more than the pre-war rate. The prices of military clothing have advanced in nearly every case by 200 per cent, and with the possibility of the return to full dress uniform, this re-introduction will seriously affect the soldier financially, and more particularly the married private.

It is to be hoped that the local military authorities will impress upon Whitehall the necessity of paying this allowance at the Service dollar rate.

A SEANCE.

CHINESE DETECTIVE AND THE OTHER WORLD.

Reminiscent of the weird stories with which writers striving after blood-curdling effects are wont to entertain us concerning the religious rites of the Buddhist monks of Lhasa, there has reached us the story of how a Chinese detective in the local Police Department, in his anxiety to obtain news of his departed relatives, called in a witch-doctor who gave him assistance in a peculiar way.

A *mu-kai*, or adopted girl, of the detective, was made the subject of a seance by the *ju-jin* man, who, after a series of passes with his hand and various contortions of his body before the domestic altar, sent the girl into a sound trance during which her soul was supposed to have left her body, and, guided by his mental directions, go in search of the departed relatives in the Land of Spirits. The *ju-jin* man must have great confidence in his mystic powers; otherwise, it is averred, any lessening in his power of mental control might irreparably and hopelessly put the soul off the sense of direction, in which case, being unable to return to its body, the medium would become a dead person.

But in this case it was with a *ju-jin* of relief that the writer eventually learned that the seance in question was entirely successful. The required results, in the discovery of the welfare of the departed spirits, were secured. They were, the girl stated on being brought out of the trance and after three hours of tiresome wandering in the dark regions, all attired in white garments, and they still wore their pig-tails!

Our readers will doubtless smile when they read this story but such rites are, nevertheless, firmly believed in and widely practised by the inhabitants of China, Indo-China and in fact most parts of the Far East. It would seem that the powers which hypnotism has over the mind of its subject, while in trance, have not yet been made known to the natives, and what they firmly believe to be a communication with the departed relatives can be regarded as statements prompted shaped by the mental suggestions of the *ju-jin* man to his medium.

GERMAN GOODS FOR CEYLON.

Calcutta, 9th June.—A Colombo message says.—Consignments of German goods are beginning to arrive to shops of native firms in Colombo. The N.Y.K. "Durban Maru" brought on Sunday last, German goods and other sundries for four well-known firms. The prices are said to be considerably higher than the pre-war rates but the quality much superior to the cheap Japanese articles with which the trade has been flooded since 1914.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

WHEN THINGS LOOK SERIOUS.

A correspondent writes us as follows:—
"You can see the signs of a typhoon much to the point, though I must fall foul of you over your last phrase—'things only begin to look serious when either No. 6 or 7 are hoisted.' I do not like the word 'only' for it seems to imply that precautions need not be taken until either No. 6 or 7 are exhibited, which is not quite the case."

So far as I understand it, the black signals are hoisted when the wind is expected to reach gale force in the harbour, at Waglan, or Gap Rock. The forecast is, from past experience, usually fulfilled at Gap Rock. At the time of writing, the wind has reached force 7 (Beaufort's Scale), and wind of this force is always a serious proposition for small craft. It would therefore verge on the suicidal if the owners of such craft waited for Signals 6 and 7. Conditions would probably "look serious" to such people long before.

STABBING AFFRAY.

LA SERIOUS CASE.

A serious stabbing affray took place in Upper Lascar Row last night, when a boarding house runner, who was injured in the back, and it is believed that he will succumb. The assailant was another boarding house runner, who, after the commission of the crime, fled but was eventually caught by a constable.

Though suffering great pain, the injured man tore off his jacket, and with it tied round his waist over the wound, he endeavoured to walk all the way to the Government Civil Hospital, but collapsed before he had half accomplished his journey. He was taken in a dying condition by the Police to the Government Civil Hospital, where the surgeon pronounced his wound as being most serious.

The business of the big Court had to be suspended this morning to enable the Magistrate (Mr. R.O. Hutchison) to take the depositions of the dying man at the Hospital.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s.8½d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.54. Temperature—82. Humidity—85.

BOXERS COMING EAST.

Fred Kay, the Australian water-weight boxer, who was more successful in England than was anticipated, has sailed for Australia in the Osterley. The remainder of the boxing team under the management of Mr. Baillieu, including Tommy Ryan, Vince Blackburn, Llew Edwards, and Jack Murray, will sail for America at the end of this month. They will stay in America for several months, and will then proceed to Australia via Japan, China, and Manila.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—Humphrey Bishop—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

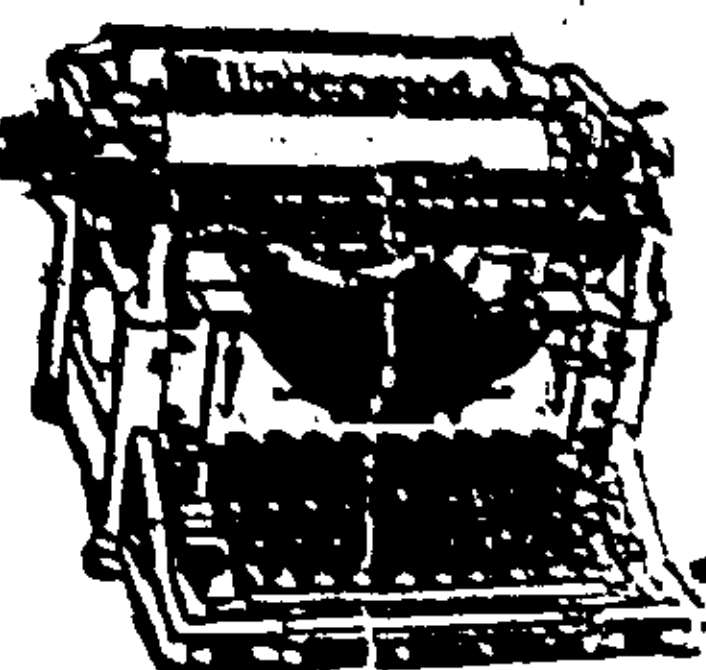
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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NO USE BLAMING THE GIRLS.

MISS KINNAIRD ON
MODERN TENDENCIES.

"The 'boy-girl' divorce case which before Mr. Justice Horridge recently suggests many problems to social workers. Miss Emily Kinnaird, whose work for the Y.W.C.A. has brought her into intimate touch with hundreds of girls attributes the present laxity of conduct to many reasons.

"It's no use blaming the times, and it's no use blaming the girls," she said to a representative of the Daily Chronicle.

"And it's no use blaming the mothers. I am very sorry for the modern mother. I think she does her best; but it is difficult for her to cope with the growing spirit of independence in quite young girls. Directly a girl begins to earn money and contributes a few shillings a week for her board and lodging at home, she is a little inclined to think she is beyond authority.

"It is considered a little old-fashioned to-day to take the Bible standard, and life, in all classes, is guided by sentiment rather than by principle. We have tried during the war to interpret religion in the terms of daily life. There is not sufficient scientific moral teaching, either in the homes or in the schools. The teachers are given too few opportunities of teaching religion and true ideals of morality. This lack is now making itself felt.

A NEW IDEAL

"Yet I find girls very responsive when ideals are put before them which are in accordance with the best spirit of the times. The average girl does not look on herself as a citizen belonging to a community which she can make or mar; individuality is driven to an extreme, and so far from taking responsibility for individual failings a girl is apt to blame 'nerves' or heredity. 'I got it from mother' you will often hear such a girl say in excuse.

"But if you point out to such a girl that she is a citizen with power over the community she usually responds and thinks of herself in a very different light.

"The note of to-day is adventure, not authority. Girls are suffering from the wrong spirit of adventure. They risk anything for the sake of an experience or a thrill. Years ago they were more afraid to take the risk.

GENERAL LAXITY.

"But I am more inclined to champion the girls than to attack them. They are not, chiefly to blame. You cannot have laxity of conduct in women without laxity of conduct in men, and who shall say that women are worse than men?

"On the constructive side I am inclined to put the need of healthy recreation first. It isn't healthy for a young man and woman to meet only in dark lanes and streets. In London we badly want more tennis courts for Saturday afternoon play, so that girls can do something with their friends, enjoy a good game, and get out of the atmosphere of sentimentality. But unfortunately it is very expensive to provide these outdoor amusements, and the difficulty is to find a place where a young man and woman can get together.

"We have two courts in an accessible garden, if a reader of the 'Daily Chronicle' will come forward with a cheque to pave them.

"At all our clubs we give our members the chance to entertain their young men, but men are a little shy about coming to a Y.W.C.A. place. However, when they do get there they usually enjoy themselves, and they find a club a great improvement on the streets.

"FOLLOWERS" ALLOWED.

"I think mothers ought to welcome young men to their homes, and mistresses should make it possible for their servants to entertain their young men in the kitchen. They must meet somewhere, and it is pitiful to find them meeting on the streets because they have nowhere else to go.

"It is very necessary for a girl to see her young man socially, to find how he treats other women, and to get to know him before she rushes into marriage, but few girls have the chance to do this. Hence the crying need for more places of amusement where young men and women can meet on decent lines.

"I think," Miss Kinnaird added, "that a great deal of the existing carelessness of conduct is an aftermath of the war. We have to face it and discover the best means of fighting it rather than merely bewail its prevalence."

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

JEW IN PALESTINE.

London, June 29.

In the House of Lords, in the debate on the situation in Palestine and India, Lords Sydenham, Lamington and Islington criticised the Government's policy, especially the appointing of a Jew as High Commissioner of Palestine, as being likely to lead to serious trouble. They asked how the interests of non-Jewish inhabitants would be safeguarded and declared that the Arab considered we had broken our pledges.

Lord Lamington contended that Britain had no interests either in Syria or Palestine.

Lord Curzon, replying, expressed the earnest hope that Emir Feisal would come to Europe as, although elected King of Syria, his election was very irregular and it was to the interest of all the Allies that his position should be regularised. As regards Britain's interests in Palestine we had there not only historic and traditional religious interests but, above all, an important strategic interest. He deprecated the assumption that there must necessarily be antagonism between the Jews and Arabs. Jewish colonies had not only lived in perfect amity with their neighbours but the additional wealth they brought to the country made them most popular. Lord Curzon agreed that no indiscriminate mass immigration could be permitted. Respecting a safeguard for non-Jews, Lord Curzon said there were clauses in the Turkish Treaty affording every protection and further safeguards would be inserted in the Mandate which would be submitted to the League of Nations. There would be no exercise of an authoritative state regarding the civil administration, which it was unfair to anticipate.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

San Francisco, June 29.

Speaking at the Democratic Convention, Mr. Cummings characterised as insincere the superficial Republican argument that Britain had six votes in the Assembly of the League as compared with the United States' one. The governing body of the League was not the Assembly but an Executive Council in which the United States was one of the five nations having permanent membership, whereas the votes of the British Dominions existed only in the Assembly. Moreover, counting Liberia and the Central American countries, all of which have votes in the Assembly and are bound by vital interest to the United States or are indeed indirectly under our tutelage, we have more votes in the League than any other nation.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

San Francisco, June 29.

A feature of the opening of the Convention was the letting down from the ceiling, at the conclusion of singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," of a United States flag said to be the largest in the country. The flag was then rolled up revealing an enormous portrait of President Wilson. The band played "Hail to our Chief" and the delegates cheered President Wilson, pulled up standards marking the position of the delegations and marched in procession along the aisle. The demonstration lasted for half an hour.

Prior to adjournment the Convention adopted a message of cheer to and admiration of President Wilson as the successor of Jefferson Jackson, regretting the attacks on him by partisan foes, congratulating him on the recovery of his health and concluding "Long may you live to serve America and the World."

BYE ELECTION.

London, June 30.

The bye-election at Nelson and Colne resulted as follows.—

Mr. Graham (Labour) 14,134.

Mr. Wainwright (Coalition Unionist) 8,577.

Mr. Rea (Independent Liberal) 5,807.

[At the last General Election the figures were:—Capt. Smith (Labour), 14,075; Mr. F. Greenwood (Liberal), 8,623].

SILVER MARKET.

New York, June 23.

The Government has purchased a further seven hundred thousand ounces of silver at a dollar an ounce.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH HELP FOR WAR-SHATTERED COUNTRIES.

London, June 30.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Overseas Trade Bill granting credits to British traders to the amount of twenty-six million sterling to enable the shattered countries of Europe to rehabilitate. It is a trade measure and particularly aims at encouraging the export to shattered countries, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Armenia and Georgia, of machinery and transport material.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

London, June 30.

The British Empire delegation to the Spa Conference met at No. 10 Downing Street this morning to consider matters prior to the Conference. Sir J. Allen, New Zealand, was present.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUBBER DOWN.

Singapore, July 1.

The rubber auctions are most flat. A heavy drop is recorded in standard sheet, which is down 9½ cents. The market is not optimistic.

NOTICES

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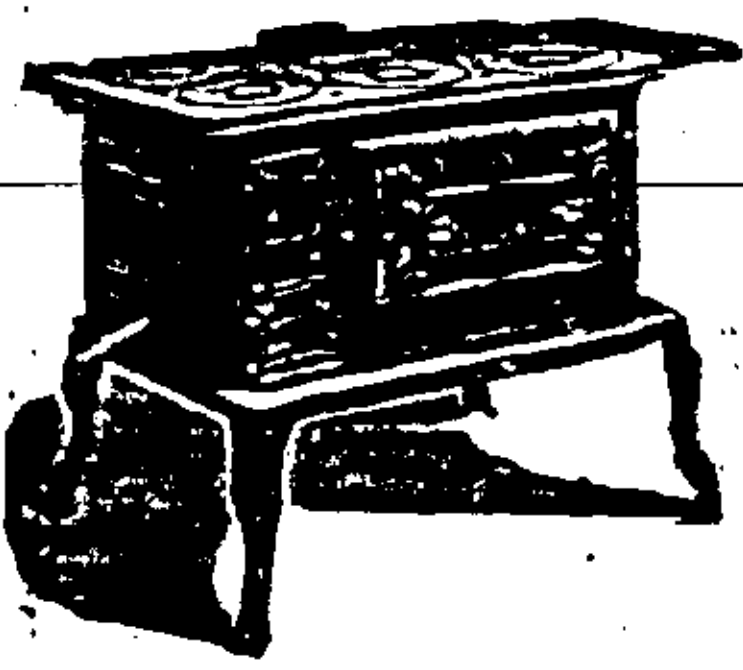
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VON KLUCK AT THE MARNE.

GERMAN GENERALS
STORY.

A reviewer of General von Kluck's book, "The March on Paris," says:—

Since the formal dissolution of the German General Staff there has been a constant stream of literature from the eminent generals and admirals who have now so unwillingly become enrolled in the great army of unemployed. For the most part they have contented themselves with writing memoirs, but occasionally there is a more serious effort in the direction of history. Von Kluck is to be complimented on avoiding the Seylla and Charybdis of a military thesis or a notebook of personal reminiscences. He has instead written a small compact history of the First Army the moment it was mobilized down to its establishment on the north bank of the Aisne. The First Army, it will be remembered, was on the right flank of the German armies, and was called upon to set the pace for the tremendous wheel through Belgium. How far they succeeded and why they failed to execute the enveloping movement so dear to the heart of the German Staff are explained by Von Kluck in a singularly straightforward account of his march on Paris.

He admits at once that "strategically the enemy gained the upper hand," though in a characteristic German way he objects to the word victory being used for the Battle of the Marne. He insists, indeed, that "tactically speaking," all the success fell to the German armies, a point of view which some might suggest the colder, though beaten, consoling himself that his form was faultless. Except for this one confession, however, Von Kluck does not attempt any criticism of the movement of the Allies any more than he considers the ethics of his march through Belgium. He is concerned primarily with the narration of facts, and his speculations are confined to the consideration of what might have happened if only his advice had been followed.

The principal impression left by Von Kluck's book is that once the armies were set in motion the German Supreme Command became totally incapable of directing their movements. Curiously enough, Von Bulow, who commanded the Second Army during the battle of the Marne, has made exactly the same criticisms. Every detail that could be foreseen had been carefully planned, but once the dogs of war were loosed the General Staff could only pray that everything was going according to schedule. The mysterious right flank march of the First Army, which has always been the insoluble riddle of the Marne, only becomes intelligible when we realize that the Supreme Command was totally ignorant of the whereabouts of the First Army. Up to the 3rd of September Von Kluck's orders were to move north of Paris to the lower reaches of the Seine. On that evening, however, he received a wireless message from G. H. Q. that this plan had been abandoned and that it was now the intention to drive the French in a southeasterly direction from Paris. Von Kluck's orders were to "follow in echelon behind the Second Army and to be responsible for the flank protection of the armies." These orders he decided to ignore, as he was already two days' march in front of the Second Army, and to have halted in order to get in echelon behind Von Bulow would have given Joffre the complete freedom of action of which he had been deprived. To comply with the spirit of the order, however, he determined to continue the pursuit of the enemy across the Marne and not to desist until he had been forced back south of the Seine. Whether Von Kluck was aware in his heart of hearts that this was a singularly liberal interpretation of his orders we are not told, but his light-hearted disregard for the letter of the law was evidently based on profound optimism. So far as was known at his headquarters the German armies were advancing victoriously along the whole front and he determined to act accordingly. On the evening of the 5th of September he discovered to his great surprise that the left wing of the German armies was being held up and that the French were transporting troops westward and concentrating a very large force in the vicinity of Paris. The bearer of this information, one

Lieut. Col. Hentsch of the G. H.

Staff, was by no means a welcome visitor at Von Kluck's headquarters. His first visit on September 5 warned Von Kluck of the immediate danger to his right flank. This was parried, temporarily at any rate, by borrowing two corps, the Third and Ninth, which had previously been lent to Von Bulow. On the 9th of September Col. Hentsch again appears at the First Army Headquarters with even worse news. The left wing of the German armies was still held up in front of Verdun, Nancy and Epinal, while the Second Army was being steadily pushed back behind the Marne. In consequence of these facts all the armies were to be moved back at once. Von Kluck explained that he was on the point of enveloping Gen. Manoury's army northeast of Paris and that to break off an engagement under such favourable conditions was sheer folly. Lieut. Col. Hentsch, however, remained inexorable. He emphasized the fact that he had full powers from G. H. Q. and that the First Army must commence its retreat at the Aisne at once. Thus it was that on the morning of the 10th of September, after throwing in his last reserves the evening before, Gen. Manoury, apparently faced with the alternative of envelopment or the virtual surrender of Paris, found that Von Kluck had thrown up the sponge and was marching north as fast as his legs could carry him. From Von Bulow's reminiscences we know that Col. Hentsch motored from one army headquarters to another bearing orders from the Supreme Command which were never written but against which there was no court of appeal. The German Higher Command was at Luxembourg until after the battle of the Marne and except for wireless messages which Von Kluck complains often failed to reach him, it relied entirely on the ministrations of one staff officer to coordinate the movements of the different armies.

But if Von Kluck is outspoken in his criticisms of the methods of communication adopted by G. H. Q. he is even more astounded by the breakdown of the Central Intelligence Department. How is it that the French were able to assemble an army on his right flank without his being aware of it? Many German authors have referred to the failure of the Intelligence Department in the early stages of the war but in this particular case it is difficult to absolve Von Kluck from most of the blame. He might at least have kept in touch with the two divisions that had been retiring in front of him since August 17. From the very beginning of the campaign he had been instructed to guard the flank of the German armies, and these instructions had been reiterated in the wireless orders of September 3, which Von Kluck had seen fit to disregard. The very fact that the Supreme Command underestimated the danger of an offensive from Paris was due to the lack of information received from Von Kluck. He had failed to pursue the British Expeditionary Force and he had failed to dispose of the nucleus of Manoury's army, and yet he reproaches the Supreme Command for not keeping him informed as to the extent of opposition he might expect. It may be that G. H. Q. was slow in grasping the importance of the transport of French troops from one end of the front to the other, yet if Von Kluck had remembered that his role was preeminently one of flank protection he would have been saved the discomfiture of an abrupt retreat in the very hour of victory.

His refusal to echelon the First Army behind the Second proved an unending source of danger to Von Bulow, who was clearly somewhat uneasy at having such a stormy petrel on his flank. For his part Von Kluck has no hesitation in making Von Bulow responsible for all the misfortunes of the First Army. The failure to envelop the British Expeditionary Force after the battle of Le Cateau was due to the absence of Von Marwitz's Cavalry Corps. The opportunity of taking Sir John French and the Fifth French Army in the rear or bottling them both up in the vicinity of Manoury was allowed to slip owing to Von Bulow's extreme cautiousness. Had he been willing to lend Von Kluck his three divisions of cavalry or had he allowed him a greater freedom of manoeuvre at the beginning of the campaign we gather that a very different tale would have been told. Up to August 27, the Supreme Command had placed the First Army under the command of Von Bulow, and it was this constant subordination to a

GENERAL NEWS.

OLD BATTLESHIPS AS
BREAKWATER.

A proposal is on foot in the life of Wight to secure from the Government one or two old battleships to be sunk at Freshwater Bay to form a breakwater, with the object of arresting serious coast erosion there which threatens to cut off the western ends of the island from the main part.

NO "LADIES ONLY" TRAMS.

At a London County Council meeting Mr. J. D. Gilbert asked whether, in view of the great overcrowding at Victoria tram terminus during the rush hours and the number of women passengers, the reservation of every alternate car going south for women only would be considered. Mr. W. J. Squires, the Chairman of the Highways Committee, replied that such reservation was not thought desirable. The remedy was to increase the services, and that was being done as quickly as possible.

SIR W. OSLER'S WILL.

Sir William Osler, Bt., F.R.S., of 13, Norham-gardens, Oxford, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford since 1905, previously Professor of the Institute of Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, who died on December 29 last, aged 70, left estate of the gross value of £15,865, with net personally £11,650. He left his medical and scientific library (as catalogued) to the Medical Faculty of the McGill University, Montreal, and all other of his property to his wife. At her death, or earlier if she should wish, his residence, 13, Norham-gardens, Oxford, is to be given to the Dean, Canon, and Governing Body of Christ Church as the residence of the Regius Professor of Medicine.

TO FIGHT WHOM?

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Donald MacLean demanded of the Government what Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, meant in a recent speech when he advised the men of the British forces to "Keep themselves fit for the time that is coming." Amid cries of "Hear," Sir Donald continued: "Who are we going to fight at no distant date? Is it America, or is it Russia?" Mr. Churchill the War Minister, intervened. He stated that Great Britain had enormous obligations in Constantinople, Ireland, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt. Great Britain had only a small army, he said, and the Field Marshal, in addressing the soldiers, had pointed out how sorely they were needed. That did not mean, the War Minister asserted, that Great Britain was on the verge of a great explosion.

neighboring general, who naturally considered the exigencies of his own army first, that Von Kluck found so discouraging. Again and again he appeals to the Supreme Command to be made independent of the Second Army commander, and when his request is finally granted he proceeds to compromise the safety of three whole armies by deliberately ignoring the orders from G. H. Q. Granting, however, that Von Kluck was high-handed in his relations with the Supreme Command, it must be admitted that he displayed more energy and more of the aggressive spirit than any German general at the time. Feeling that the Chief of General Staff in Luxembourg was completely out of touch with the situation, he adapted the orders he received to meet circumstances of which he knew his superiors to be ignorant. If he failed it was because of his optimism. Unable to get news from the other armies, he supposed that their successes had been as continuous as his own. He wanted nothing but the annihilation of the enemy's armies, and, according to the doctrine of the German staff, complete annihilation could only be assured by envelopment. As to the great General Staff, which has been held up as a pattern of efficiency to every French, English or American soldier of the last generation, we know now that it was distance that lent enchantment to the view. That the machine was well constructed and equipped with every modern improvement we are prepared to admit, but once it was set in motion it needed a Bismarck at the throttle. In the absence of a superman Von Kluck undertook to force the pace, relying on the rapidity of an unresound manoeuvre to offset the apathy of those in supreme command.

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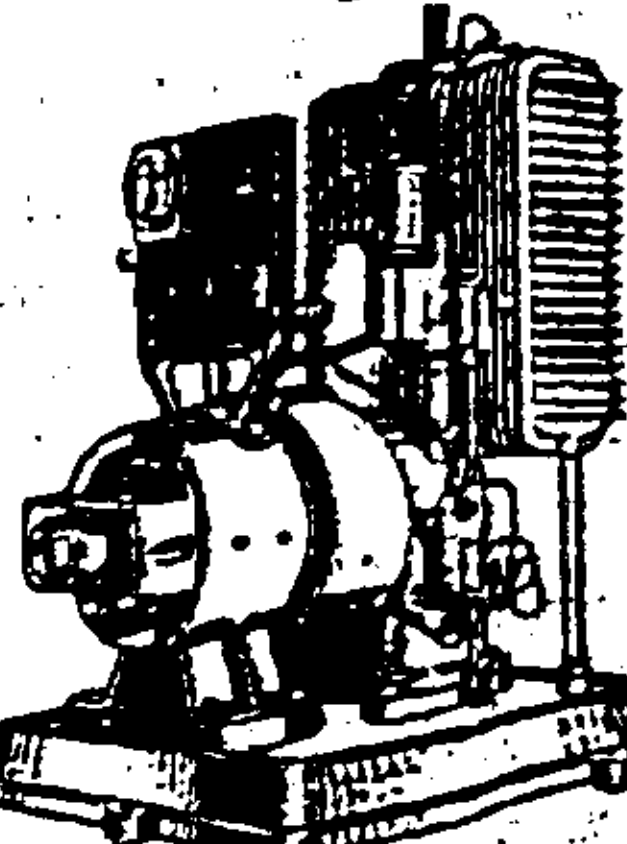
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HINDENBURG.

AN HONEST STORY.

Lieut. Colonel Repington writes in a Home paper:—

The memoirs of Marshal von Hindenburg do not yet appear to have attracted the attention which they deserve. Most people are probably exhausted by ploughing through the reminiscences of his energetic but egotistical First Quartermaster-General and are scarcely in the humour to study what they wrongly suppose to be a rechauffe of the Ludendorff tale.

Actually, the two sets of memoirs are as different as the two men. While Ludendorff is vain, didactic, imperious, abounding in technicalities, and totally devoid of genius and the sacred fire of real leadership, Hindenburg is modest, broad, frank and wonderfully illuminating upon all matters connected with the Higher Command and the general conduct of the war. He tells us that he has not seen Ludendorff since the latter resigned in October, 1918, so we can disabuse our minds of the idea that the latter influenced the Marshal's book.

QUALITIES AND DEFECTS.
It is, of course, true that Hindenburg speaks to his brief in favour of the House of Hohenzollern; that he extols the merits of German troops to the extent of terming them the lords of the battlefield when they had been well beaten and were in full retreat; and, again, that he makes some mistakes, such as that in which he ascribes the loss of Kemmel to British troops. He is sometimes, though not often, appreciative of the merits of our men, but he is better at weighing the merits and defects of his own people and their Allies than he is at judging the psychology of his enemies. Hostile personalities seem to interest him little. There are only two or three unimportant references to Foch, and none to Kitchener or Haig. Politics he detests, and the name of no British politician occurs in his memoirs. If he does not rate at the double and long-suffering German people as Ludendorff does, he makes a mild attempt to suggest that the homeland collapsed sooner than the Army, but no one can read his book without realizing that the two collapsed together, or without appreciating that the great German military machine broke down under the pressure of its enemies and that only surrender prevented a military disaster of the first magnitude.

Germany had her Easterners and Westerners, as we had, and it was natural that Hindenburg, having held command in the East from 1914 to 1916, should have been the standard of the Eastern school. He thought, and still thinks, that Russia might have been overthrown in the winter of 1914-15, but at the same time admits that a decisive battle in the West was the ultima ratio, while believing that this decision could only be obtained over the body of a Russia stricken to the ground. He was constantly at loggerheads with the German Main Headquarters over the grand strategy of the war while it was controlled by Moltke and Falkenhayn, but when he himself succeeded to the supreme command under the Kaiser and visited the West he admits that his views were modified.

HOME TRUTHS FOR ALLIES.
Hindenburg appears to have kept his finger on the pulse of his Allies and to have supported them as little as possible consistently with their retention on the board as pawns in the great game. To Bulgaria and Turkey in particular he gave little direct military support. He counted on them to retain considerable Entente forces on their fronts, and would not duplicate our error of disseminating large forces in distant theatres. We can follow in his volume the gradual diminution of the efficiency of Austria-Hungary, the political weakening of Bulgaria, and the disintegration of Turkish forces. His calculation that the Turkish loss at Gallipoli was 200,000 may do something to silence Sir Ian Hamilton and his heroes of the peninsula. He is flattering to

Conrad von Hoetzendorf, von Arn, Jelloff, and Enver, all of whom were loyal to the German cause to the last, but most of the statesmen of his Allies Hindenburg has little good to say, and Tizza alone excites his enthusiasm.

Hindenburg rests under no illusions concerning the military defeat of Germany, and his account of the great campaign of 1918 is indispensable to a correct understanding of German military mentality in those crowded months of victory and defeat. He shows us that the Germans failed in their "first great tactical objective," which was "to cut off the English in the Cambrai salient," and how Amiens then became the point where a decision was desired. But the reason why this objective was abandoned after April 4 is not clearly indicated, and, when the preliminary success followed by exhaustion and failure on the Lys ensued, we are given to understand that by May 1 the Germans adopted the defensive in Flanders with the thought of resuming the attack in the north at a later date when the attention of the French had been diverted by attacks elsewhere.

In spite of the German victory of May 27 at the Chemin des Dames, this opportunity never came. The victory carried the German troops further than Hindenburg had intended and left them open to the magnificent counter-attack of Foch on July 18. "We could have no illusion," says Hindenburg, "about the far-reaching effects of this battle and our retreat." It ended Hindenburg's hopes of dealing his "long-planned decisive blow at the English Army," and when Rawlinson's victory of August 3 followed hard after, Hindenburg felt it as "severely as Ludendorff, and notes that 'to fail in an attack was a very different matter from being vanquished in defence.'"

WHY GERMANY BROKE.
The events of the campaign from July 18 to September 26 showed an uninterrupted series of heavy German defeats by British, French, Americans, and Belgians, which broke not only the moral of the German forces but the morale of German Main Headquarters. Hindenburg describes for us again that late afternoon at Arras, so fatal for Germany, when Ludendorff came down to his room on September 24, and the two men practically determined that the game was up. Details are not given, and the subject cannot be pleasant to the old Marshal, but neither the failure of the homeland nor the surrender of Bulgaria was at this particular date the determining cause of the fateful decision. It was not till November that the German Revolution was in full swing, and Bulgaria did not submit to an armistice till September 29. In numerous passages Hindenburg notes the reduction of German effectiveness, the loss of moral, the immensity of the Entente, and the exhaustion of the German troops. It was to military defeat in the field that Germany yielded, and with nations in arms the collapse of the Army and of the homeland appear to us inseparable things.

Diligent students of the war will find in almost every page of the old Marshal some light and some explanation of things hitherto hidden. They will rightly turn to Falkenhayn and to Hindenburg, rather than to Ludendorff, for a revelation of the point of view of Main Headquarters, and they will see how the downfall of Germany went on day by day like the onward march of destiny, on lines not wholly different from those which Napoleon's descent followed. Both causes were lost because their promoters exceeded, in their demands upon their people, the limits of the possible, and lost in their ambitions the sense of realities.

BIG COTTON FIRE.

Calcutta, 5th June.—A big fire at Kestram Cotton Mills at Mettalar was reported last night. The fire was entirely confined to the spinning room, a one-storied pucca building. Practically all machinery in the building was destroyed. The loss amounts to nearly Rs. 2,50,000.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND as a Partner in our Firm ceased by effluxion of time on the 30th June, 1920.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
11, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

2nd July, 1920.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a Share and General Broker at No. 10 Ice House Street.

EDWARD M. RAYMOND.

2nd July, 1920.

Burglar & Fire-resisting
SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street.

WHEN CUTTING HIS TEETH

THIS BABY SUFFERED GREATLY.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS WERE ALL THAT HE NEEDED.

Mrs. W. Pelham, of McCreary, Manitoba, writes:—"I consider Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for children. My baby was very ill when cutting his teeth and greatly troubled with tooth-rash, inflamed mouth and nervousness. He was unable to take food, for two days owing to ulcerated mouth, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the sore mouth soon healed and his health improved in every way. Another thing in favour of the Tablets is that they are much easier to give to a young child than a liquid medicine."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant, and are recommended for simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, croup, eczema, also to expel worms. They make teething easy, induce soothing, healthful sleep in a natural way, aid the appetite and promote normal growth.

Obtainable from chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

CALCUTTA RENT ACT.

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE THE CONTROLLER.
Calcutta, June 5.—The Rent Controller had before him a petition, on behalf of Reuters, Limited, against Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay, Secretary, Royal Insurance Co., for the determination of the standard rent under section 15 of the Rent Act.

It was stated that the applicants were the tenants, and the opposite party the landlord, of premises No. 257, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; that the rent payable under a lease entered into for a period of five years, which expired on 31st March, 1920, was Rs. 400 per month; and that the applicants had been paying the same regularly for the full period of the lease.

Before the termination of the lease the applicants were informed by the opposite party that the premises would be let out to a third party, who offered Rs. 550 per month, and threatened them with ejectment. The applicants on the 18th February last sent a letter conveying their conditional acceptance of a demand of Rs. 700 per month.

The applicants submitted that the standard rent in respect of the premises in question be fixed in terms of the Rent Act. The Rent Controller has directed the opposite party to show cause why the standard rent should not be fixed under the provisions of section 15 of the Act.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha have pleasure in announcing that a substitute steamer has been assigned to replace the "KIYO MARU" which met with an accident in Yokohama a few weeks ago in the name of the "KAISHO MARU," a cargo vessel of 8,800 tons dead-weight capacity and 10,000 tons space. There are no passengers accommodations on this steamer.

The "KAISHO MARU" will arrive Hongkong July 13th and after discharge of her cargo, will begin loading (date to be announced later) and is expected to despatch her from Hongkong July 10th via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama thence direct to San Francisco, omitting Honolulu and Hilo. From San Francisco she will omit Los Angeles and Salina Cruz and proceed to usual ports of call.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

Y. TSUTSUMI.

Manager, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

King's Building.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William Edward Leonard Shenton a partner in our Firm as from to-day.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

29, Queen's Road, Central.

The Regular Monthly meeting will be held at the Guild Office as above.

On Monday 5th July at 5.45 p.m. Business—General and Urgent.

W. J. STOKES.

Branch Secretary.

NOTICE.

I have this day removed my Office to No. 17 Queen's Road Central, 2nd Floor, Hongkong.

Dated the 30th day of June 1920.

G. R. HAYWOOD.

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NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that Redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 9th. June, 1920, will begin on the 30th. June, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 17, 22, 37, 50, 52, 59, 68, 76, 90, 95, are drawn bonds.

CECIL A. V. BOWRA.

Officiating Inspector General of Customs

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 18th. June, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 3rd.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 4th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTER-NOON.

J. H. TAGGART.

Manager.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Owing to the 4th. of July falling on a SUNDAY and the fact that the local American Community are holding their Celebration on MONDAY, the 5th. of July, a Special Dinner Dance will be held on MONDAY NIGHT at the above Hotel.

Tables may be Booked at the Hotel Main Office.

(Telephone No. 32) or direct to Repulse Bay (Telephone No. 881)

J. H. TAGGART.

Manager.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert Johnson Geddes in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER

Prince's Building.

Hongkong.

NOTICE.

Mr. Daniel John Lewis has been admitted a partner in our Firm as from the 1st. July 1920. The name of the Firm will remain as below.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—European assistant manager for export department with old established British firm. Experience in South China exports essential. One with knowledge of French given preference. Good salary to right man. Give references and wages required Box No. 383 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Part of ground floor of St. George's Building with two large show windows facing Ice House Street. Apply Shewan, Tomes & Co.

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Glenahiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Limited, Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

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FOR SALE.—LADY WISHES TO SELL entire contents of well furnished 5 Roomed house, including Victoria Silver, Blackwood Furniture, and cut Glass, (all nearly new) Apply Box 386 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" NO DEALERS.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 135 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

FOR SALE.—Encyclopaedia Britannica: 35 vols. bound half-Morocco in oak case. Apply Box 383 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Microscope in Mahogany case. Suit Medical student. Apply Box 389 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—Old black leather wallet containing sum of money and cards with owners name, between Kennedy Road and lower tram station. Liberal reward, if returned to Box 387 "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

We are vacating our present premises on July 31st, and removing temporarily to No. 19, Ice House Street (next to Mee Cheong photographer). In order to avoid, as much as possible, the repacking for removal of the stocks at present displayed, we are offering for a few weeks only Smoking Requisites, Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes, Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco at reductions of 15 per cent., 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively.

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Hongkong, July 2nd, 1920.

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STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS.

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Corrected to 20th June, 1920.

Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. E. W. Kopek
Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Mrs. J. Northam
Master Bakker, H. T. Krull
Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Kyne
J. R. Bakker, A. C. Langdon
J. R. Bakker, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. de Lara
Mrs. H. H. Bayne, Dr. R. C. Lauer
Mrs. E. R. Behlson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lauritsen
A. L. Benham, C. H. Benson
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Borden
Mr. and Mrs. S. Boney
Mr. and Mrs. A. Blum
Mrs. G. Bonard
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Boyd
F. P. Brady
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brady
C. Forbes Brown
A. R. Burton
Mr. and Mrs. Van der Ryl
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cameron
F. W. Cannaday
Capt. R. J. Carter
E. J. Carmichael
Miss G. Carruthers
Mrs. E. Carruthers
Mrs. E. A. Cassidy
P. D. Chandler
D. E. Chapman
L. Chapman
Miss Chapman
J. Chasen
N. Crocker
J. V. Davis
C. Dehman
J. Dewar
H. Dikyan
Master Dunbar
Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar
T. B. Dwyer
F. A. Fairchild
Engineer Capt. S. P. Ferguson
Mrs. J. B. Foley
J. S. Gardiner
Mr. and Mrs. G. Garbutt
P. H. Gassie
N. Gibson
H. Goffe
A. E. Golden
Capt. W. C. Green
Capt. and Mrs. G. Green
P. F. Gress
H. B. Hammond
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hannibal
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harter
Miss Harter
A. W. Harrison
Dr. B. H. Hart
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hawkins
A. H. Van Heek
Mrs. A. S. Hecker
Miss J. Hill
U. K. Hochschild
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hobt
Miss Houston
Mrs. E. R. Jones
Mr. and Mrs. I. Joseph
R. Julien
N. B. Kavanagh
Mr. and Mrs. R. Kewer
F. J. Kinade

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.

Corrected to 10th June, 1920.

W. Blackett
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Joyce
Allen Brockman
Lieut. J. J. G. Bryant, R.N.
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Byrd
S. B. Church
H. Day
H. F. Farthing
Mrs. Hassard
A. Kirk
J. R. Lloyd
T. J. Lottis
W. D. H. Lyson
H. M. Madden

PEARL HOTEL.

Corrected to 20th June, 1920.

Capt. Archer
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sir Ellis Kadoorie
R. Ashton
J. Bartholomew
R. E. O. Bird
R. Blacking
Mr. and Mrs. D. Blair
R. O. Blaker
Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Breakspear
G. O. Bridger
J. G. Bridger
Capt. and Mrs. Carson
Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Carter
O. F. Caville
H. Cheetham
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Church
S. N. Clark
Mr. and Mrs. E. Cockburn
C. H. Cole
Mrs. Cormack
L. A. Cossart
Mr. Coxon
R. Crowley
D. C. H. Cully
D. F. Cuthill
O. F. Davies
En. Com. W. Dawson
N. R. Dick
N. W. Duckworth
Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan
A. W. Eastman
G. Eveleigh
J. Farmer
Lt. Col. M. Green
Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale
R. C. Hale
Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax
D. Hall
Maj. Harding
C. J. B. Hellestrom
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henson
A. H. Hollings
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holmes
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Irvine

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 20th June, 1920.

Mrs. R. Almond
Capt. and Mrs. R. Anderson
Dr. A. E. Asger
W. Atkinson
Capt. L. A. B. B. B. B.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. B. B.
Master Chai Shing
Choi Shing
C. C. Clark
E. G. Coomes
F. A. Dickson
A. Fairbridge
P. T. Farrell
Miss Farrell
J. D. Forrest
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Prichard
A. Fothergill
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Silva
H. G. G. G.
J. J. Grant
D. M. Graham
Mr. and Mrs. G. Gregory
R. de G. G. G.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart
A. L. G. G. G.
A. D. Hopkirk
Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston
A. Jones
J. G. Hess Jr.
A. Kamaoff
Mrs. K. K. K.
Mrs. J. K. K.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Lee

STATION HOTEL.

Corrected to 20th June, 1920.

W. H. Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. B. B.
Bernie
Mrs. E. Best
Mrs. J. Stewart
Brown
J. D. Carriere
W. R. Farmer
G. H. Gibson
J. P. Haverkamp
C. J. Higgins
L. M. Wijk

CHATEAU HOTEL.

Corrected to 10th June, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McKennie
A. Nathan
Mr. and Mrs. A. Nelson
A. Nisoll
L. Peterson
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Cameron
G. Cameron
M. I. Conner
J. W. Dando
J. E. Griffin
Mrs. Hagmeyer
and child
J. Hemick
L. A. Jackson
G. J. Johnson
Mrs. Johnson and child
Dr. and Mrs. King
Miss W. King
J. McGee

PALACE HOTEL.

Corrected to 20th June, 1920.

W. Alexander
Mr. and Mrs. D. Becham
D. Brothie
Capt. T. Brown
M. R. C. Brown
Mrs. C. O. Farrell
Mr. and Mrs. S. P. L. Leigh
H. Harant
J. Jack
R. Jemchoojin
W. F. K. K.
W. C. Lebrum
W. P. Maclester
J. T. Manix

SHIPBUILDERS' PROFIT-SHARING.

SIR W. GRAY ON KEENER COMPETITION.

The first distribution under the profit-sharing scheme initiated last year by Sir William Gray, in connection with William Gray and Co's shipyards and engineering works at the Hartlepool and on the Wear, is about to take place. The scheme provided that after the necessary allocations had been made the profits should be divided between shareholders and employees in proportion of 80 per cent. to the former and 20 per cent. to the latter.

To participate in the scheme an employee must have attained the age of 21 and not have lost more than twelve days' work during the year, allowance being made for illness, holidays, lock-out, or district strike. The period covered is nine months ending December 31 last, and the employees' share of profits for this period is £25,684, in which 2,830 workers will participate. Thirty-seven and a half per cent. of those eligible failed to qualify, but during the first few months of the present year the number who have fallen out is just half the number that fell out during the first three months of the scheme.

In a letter read at the meeting at which the results were announced, Sir William Gray says: "The divisible profits are greater than anticipated. The prices of new tonnage have been abnormally high and the profits larger than the firm ever earned in the past. I feel, however, that a word of warning is essential. Already there are indications that orders will not be obtained at such remunerative prices, and before five years are gone I expect to be faced with perhaps the most severe struggle for survival which shipbuilding and marine engineering in the town has experienced. With the prospects, therefore, of divisible profits becoming less and the number of workers to share them more, we must look to increased productivity and diminished costs to keep up the average of about £20 per man which we have earned this year. The future will certainly be full of difficulties, but I see no cause for despondency if the profit-sharing scheme helps us to put our house in order to face it."

Throughout the meeting both directors and men's representatives insisted on the need for improved timekeeping, and the hope was expressed that the recipients would place the money gained to some useful purpose.

"NOW IT CAN BE TOLD."

PHILIP GIBBS' NEW BOOK.

In reviewing Philip Gibbs' book, "Now It Can Be Told," the *New York Evening Post* says: "The very title of Mr. Gibbs' latest book on the war suggests that for a long time the author has had something on his mind. Like the Ancient Mariner, his ghastly tale must be told, and if the public does not listen quite as respectfully as the Wedding Guest, at any rate Mr. Gibbs will feel that the demands of an uneasy conscience have been satisfied. As a war correspondent he was muzzled by the censorship, but now at last, thank God, the truth can be told. The truth, after all, is very simple, although it takes some 550 pages to tell it. War is a grim business, and only Mr. Gibbs and the few million men who fought and died in the trenches know just how grim it is. The public knew nothing about it, and the most ignorant of all were the generals and the staff officers. The public made money out of the war, while the generals, incompetent black-hearted wretches that they were, lived in the lap of luxury far removed from the scene of horrors. Of course, one of the troubles with G. H. Q. was that it did not like war correspondents, but to do Mr. Gibbs justice, that was not his main objection. His hatred of generals was due to something far more fundamental than their dislike of newspaper publicity. It was the cold-blooded way they went about their business. The fact that Sir Douglas Haig could be eating his dinner in a comfortable chateau while British soldiers were being blown to bits, gassed, blinded, maimed and shell shocked in places that were far—so very far—from G. H. Q. was one of the little ironies of war that Philip Gibbs never learned to accept. Again and again we are interposing, out this deep resentment against the inevitable. If only the generals had seen the tortures of the wounded men they would never have dared to give the order for a trench raid. What was the use after all? At best a few prisoners had been captured and a salient bitten into the enemy's lines—and at what a cost?"

Such is the general trend of the argument, and evidently Mr. Gibbs has convinced himself that it is time the rest of the world faced the facts. We gather that if only the generals had been forced to live in the front line dugouts and the politicians in the mine craters Mr. Gibbs would have accepted the war with perfect equanimity. This horrible injustice, this unfair division of reward and danger, has of course, been mentioned by scores of writers, but never has any author harped on his theme so persistently. Why is it that the general gets ten times the pay of a private soldier without running a tenth of the risk? For the obvious reason that the general is in a position of infinitely greater responsibility. The skillful planning of an offensive, even though it involve the death of thousands of men, is more valuable to the Government than the most spectacular deed of prowess in the trenches.

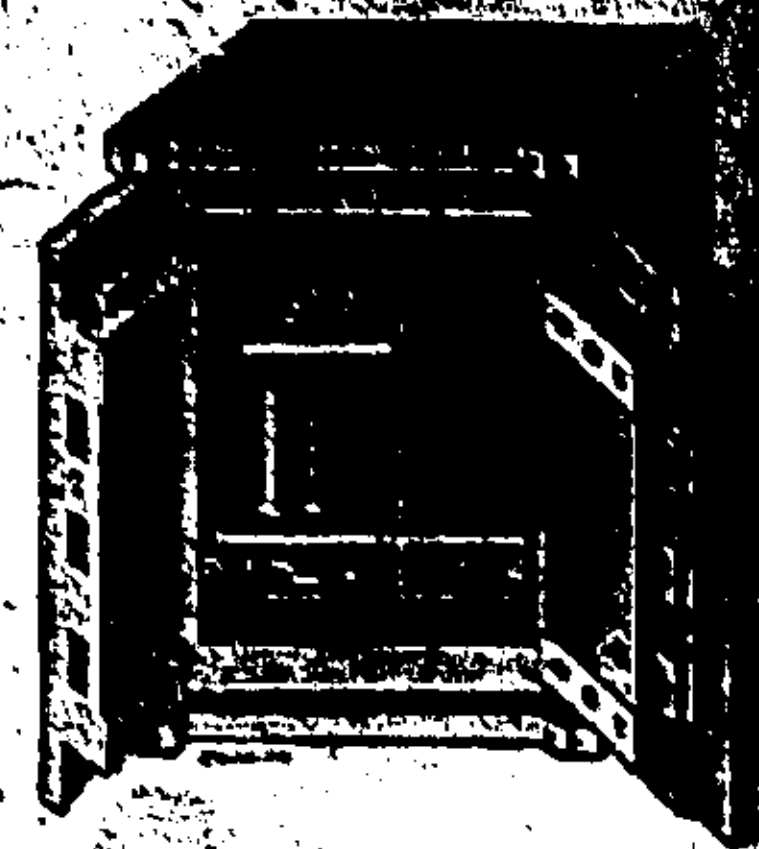
After taking a tilt at staff officers, at the censorship and at discipline in general, the author settles down to an impressionistic history of the war. No one can surpass him in the art of reproducing a scene by an anecdote or

HELP TO END THIS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC
IN THE COLONY BY BUYING

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES
AND EASE OF HEART.

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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"ARCTURUS"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on July 1st 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on July 6th, 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 7th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building.

12, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO

THE Steamship

"EASTERN TRADER"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports on 1st July, 1920 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on 6th July, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 7th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building.

12, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

& MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Tuesday 29th June 1920 consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Tuesday, 6th July 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Friday, 9th July 1920, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

His Notion of a Tongue!

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON'S

Pyris

Sparkling Mineral Water

Is of great organic purity. Chemically its composition is identical with one of the best known natural springs in Europe.

AN IDEAL TABLE WATER BLEND
EXCELLENTLY WITH WHISKY

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

MARRIAGE.

STONE—WOODMAN.—On the 1st, July 1920, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, M.A., William Forbes, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. F. Stone, to Alice Marjorie, daughter of Dr. W. J. Woodman. (Japan Papers please copy.)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1920.

A VITAL LENIENCY.

Because of geographical distance we often seem to be a long way removed from Europe and the problems that are awaiting settlement there. But, because of their application to people as a whole, we have a real and vital interest in all that is going on to bring final order out of the existing muddle. The position of Germany to-day is at once the most interesting and difficult, and by reason of the speech delivered by Herr Fehrenbach at the first meeting of the new Reichstag we ought to turn our minds to that distressed country for a while to see just how she stands in relation to her late enemies and their demands for indemnities and reparations. We rather like the tone of Herr Fehrenbach's speech—at least the condensed cable version of it, because it shows that if Germany is met with a reasonable demand and a helpful attitude on the part of the Allies she will not only endeavour to carry out her full obligations but will also add to the economic stability of the world by improving her own position.

The Allies need a very clear idea of all that a big demand will mean for Germany; how impossible it is to ask for heavy sums and expect to get them paid. A few days ago we had a telegram stating that the Allies had agreed to the principle that the minimum annual payment should be £150,000,000 or a total of £14,500,000,000. These are huge figures and we can quite understand that Mr. Lloyd George declined to say anything about them, when questioned. At the forthcoming Spa Conference the Allied representatives will meet the German delegates and the final decision will then be come to, though for our own part we should like to see a little more generosity of attitude. Not that we are in any way disposed to let a criminal country go free, or that we are victims of sentimentality. This is a matter of hard business, of pure economics. At the back of it there is a people's welfare at stake, and we frankly confess that our main desideratum is to secure something that will be workable. Let us just see what Germany's ability to pay amounts to. Of course, there could be the immediate transfer of some big remaining assets, such as ships, gold and foreign investments, etc., but the bulk of the payment must be by means of instalments extending over a considerable period of years. These instalments can be paid only through the export of the products of German labour, and it stands to reason, therefore, that they cannot be more than the excess of her exports over imports. In other words Germany can only pay away her profits, because she has already such a reduced capital that apart from the few things mentioned above, there could be no further payment from that side of the account without a serious weakening of her earning ability. What the Spa Conference has to decide is how much, year in and year out, Germany can force her exports above her imports. Before the war Germany had a very favourable balance in trade, but she has none to-day. It has to be built up all over again. We have been fortunate in finding some figures which show that about 63 per cent. of her pre-war imports consisted of food and raw materials—items that do not allow of much contraction if a volume of manufactured products is to be exported. If exports are to be increased then the importation of raw materials can scarcely be cut. The efficiency of German labour has been seriously decreased, and under the Treaty conditions she has lost valuable sources of income. Her currency is deflated, her credit abroad has been destroyed and most of her working capital lost. On the other hand the war has forced many economies and also the production at home of many things that were imported; there will be less spent on naval and military establishments; and there will undoubtedly be practised a rigid communal economy. German statesmen and financiers must know—and know soon—just what it is the Allies are going to demand; they must be able to plan and devise and make adequate provision; and they must be given the confidence that will be borne of a little leniency. The indemnity and reparations must be a determined amount, and there must be a chance for Germany to earn what she has to pay.

If we look around at the markets of the world we find that the Allies themselves are making things no easier for the German trader. Germany's foreign trade has been taken over by rivals and there is an intensification of effort to secure the very last corners of the markets that will leave little room for a new and discredited seller. Britain and America are both expanding their overseas trade to the fullest; what will be left for Germany? As we said above the problem of Germany has to be looked at in a hard commercial light; it would be futile to expect payments without a recognition of these economic factors. And so it is that we shall be looking forward to the decisions of the Spa Conference, hopeful that a chance will be given for this sick country of Europe to make herself well again. She has been purged of her greatest malady—discriminate ambition, but we must be careful not to inflict a worse condition—that of malnutrition intensified by hopelessness.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

LICENSED DOGS.

In connection with our comment on the Police crusade against staving dogs, a reader makes a suggestion regarding the identification of licensed dogs which we think might with advantage be adopted by Hongkong. He points out that, at present, a dog's licensed number is inscribed on the collar, and that it is very difficult for the police to ascertain whether the number applies to the current year. To do so, a constable would need to get hold of the dog and make a close inspection of the collar, meanwhile risking being bitten, which would not be the most pleasant of experiences at a time when rabies are known to prevail. To obviate all this, he suggests that Hongkong follow the plan in vogue in Singapore, where the dog's licensed number, together with the year in which it is issued, is indicated on a metal disc suspended from the front of the collar. An improvement might even be made by having the discs for various years of different colours, and it would then be easy to see at a glance whether or not a dog were properly licensed. Incidentally, and by way of comment of our own, does the present method, of having the licensed number on the collar, meet the legal requirement? The Summary Offences Ordinance gives power to the police to destroy during the daytime any dogs straying about not wearing a collar "with the name and residence of the owner inscribed thereon." So far as our observation goes, very few, if any dogs, have such name and address on their collars. Does that mean that the police can kill the whole of the dogs of the Colony unless they happen to be accompanying their owners, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as straying? We sincerely hope not.

TENNIS SURPRISE.

To the surprise of most people, a Japanese tennis player, Shimizu, has won his way into the semi-final round of the world's single tennis championship. He got into that position by an amazingly easy victory over the British player Willford, whom he defeated by three straight sets, the latter only registering three games throughout the whole match. A more surprising win than this was when this same Japanese exponent knocked out the French champion, Gobert. So it is obvious that just now Shimizu is playing at the very top of his form. If he should manage to get through to the challenge round, he will have to face Patterson, the Australian player, who won the championship last year. But he will need to go all out to do that. This steady, impetuous Japanese player has well won his way into first-class tennis. Less than a month ago he won the North London singles championship by defeating A. H. Lowe in three straight sets. He has some remarkable victories to his credit, and has evidently come to stay. We shall follow his future progress with the utmost interest.

RUSSIA.

The Russian problem still remains unsolved. And we all wonder when order is to come out of the existing chaos. At the start, the Soviet plundered alike the palaces of the rich and the homes of the thrifty. It ran the railroads built under a better system of life than its own. It was clothed from the accumulated stores of a happier day. But now it is in evil times. The people starve, though Russia once had grain to export. They go unclothed, though once the fields of Turkestan provided the cotton for its great textile industry. They freeze, despite the coal and oil fields and timber resources. Now, what really is the trouble with Russia? Not war, because the percentage of the population involved in army affairs is small. Not lack of natural resources, because the soil is fertile, the fuel and ore deposits as great as ever. Not lack of man-power, for Russia is full of husky men. It is the lack of ability to profit by the lessons of history. And until the Russians learn their lesson, we may look for continued trouble and deplorable unrest.

TRAITOROUS BARON.

A message from Brussels says that a Belgian Baron Evence, who has been arrested for supplying the Germans throughout the war with coal tar products, from which asphyxiating gases were manufactured.

DAY BY DAY.

WE MAY BE PERSONALLY DEFEATED, BUT OUR PRINCIPLES NEVER.—(Garrison.)

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony for the 48 hours ended yesterday.

The typhoon signal was hauled down this forenoon, and the harbour soon resumed its normal appearance.

Herman Singh, an Indian watchman, was charged by Inspector Willis at the Police Court to-day with having committed perjury in connection with a recent case at the Summary Court. The case was formally remanded for a week.

Orders for the Cadet Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, by Lieut. A. O. Brown, state:—Parade—Bathing.—Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 7th instant, at 5.15 p.m. and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will include some excellent photographs of the s.s. Fausang stranded off Hainan Head, as well as a portrait of the late Mr. A. G. Gordon. There will also be an interesting group of Chinese athletes, some of whom are to participate in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, and a picture of General Ting, head of the Chinese Aviation Department, and his Staff.

The smooth operation of the street cars underwent a check yesterday evening at about 6.30 o'clock, when over half a dozen cars came to a stop near the Bowrington Canal in consequence of the discovery that one of the cables had burnt. While the damaged part of the cable was being repaired the passengers of cars coming from the different directions were transferred from one car to another, in one instance three times.

The fortnightly whist drive of the Royal Naval Dockyard Recreation Club was held on Wednesday evening. The typhoon signal did not interfere with the attendance, over 100 players taking part. The prize-winners were:—Ladies:—1st, Mrs. Bacon; 2nd, Mrs. Prickett; 3rd, Mrs. Sellwood; 4th, Mrs. Harrison. Gent.:—1st, Mr. Hodgess; 2nd, Mr. Lamson; 3rd, Mr. Murphy; 4th, Mr. J. J. Blake. The duties of M.C. were capably fulfilled by Mr. Taylor. It was announced that the next drive would take place on Wednesday, 14th July.

The Humphrey Bishop Company delighted a large audience at the Theatre Royal last night, when they appeared for the first time in pantomime. "Ali Baba" was the attraction, and the fun and frolic were kept going with a verve and zest that was altogether refreshing. It was an evening of good music and endless humour, and everyone present spent a most happy time. The programme is being repeated to-night, whilst to-morrow there will be another change of programme. To-morrow and Monday will be the last nights of the Company here, and we are sure they will get the full houses they so richly deserve.

Yesterday, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay officiating, the wedding took place of Mr. W. F. Stone (younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. F. Stone) and Miss Alice Marjorie Woodman (daughter of Dr. W. J. Woodman). The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and immediate friends of the couple attending. The bride was given away by her father, whilst the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. F. J. H. Stone, as best man. Subsequently a reception was held at 13, Knutsford Terrace, and later Mr. and Mrs. Stone left by train for Canton, where, and at Macao, the honeymoon is being spent.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. today:—
Typhoon in about 114 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N., moving W. N. W.

DOG-SHOOTING.

LETTERS OF PROTEST.

Our comments of protest against the shooting of dogs at night by the Police are being endorsed by public opinion. We have received the following letters on the subject:—

Sir.—As a dog lover, and, in fact an owner of several dogs, I strongly protest against the present action of the Police, no matter what they say, in the shooting of these poor creatures. Such a thing has got to be stopped. If, as the C.S.P. said the other day, the Police seldom shoot dogs and only do so when there is a big number in the Colony, certainly other measures could be taken. Why does the Government maintain a Dogs' Home? All dogs captured at night and those without collars should at once be sent to the Dogs' Home and a notice giving particulars should be sent to the papers for publication. Then owners reading it would have knowledge of their lost dogs and go to the Home to fetch their pets. If after a reasonable time a dog is unclaimed, it should be sent to one of our auctioneers to be auctioned as Government property, instead of being killed.

The talk of fining an owner for letting his dog slip away at night is out of the question. A dog certainly knows no laws and its owner may keep a kennel but however good a dog is it may at any time slip away. The C.S.P. should reconsider this matter. Dog shooting? Such is humanity!

Yours etc.
M.T.S.

Hongkong, July 2, 1920.

Sir.—Last year I lost my pretty dog through being shot by a barbarous-looking constable who appeared to be enjoying the fun, but this year I am watching carefully for an opportunity to see if any constable is found on this cruel sport.

Is it necessary for any sportsman to get a licence for that unwholesome night sport? I would rather go for those who are ambushed between the corners of buildings looking for bitches and aim at their fingers on the triggers, so as to avoid dog murders and something else.

In your "Notes and Comments" you have very nicely suggested the proper mode to be taken regarding this affair; therefore, there is no need for me to comment any further.

Perhaps the C.S.P. wanted to dispose of the big haul of ammunition confiscated from the smugglers by letting it be used for this sport. Who can tell? It would be better to economise for the season of tiger-shooting in the New Territory.

Dogs are the most faithful companions of men; why should they be destroyed under a futile pretext?

Let us all be more human in not killing dogs as we do rats.

Yours etc.

HUMANITARIAN.

Hongkong, July 2, 1920.

THE CORONET.

A BIG PROGRAMME.

The Coronet has now on show a first-rate programme which should give satisfaction to the most fastidious of its patrons. This consists of a Pathe's Gazette, a Charlie Chaplin comedy, and the tit-bit of the evening—a drama on one problem of marriage, with Madame Petrova, the famous Russian emotional actress, in the leading role. Wedded to a husband well-advanced in dissipation, it was an unhappy marriage that Mrs. Margaret Harding in the person of Madame Petrova, was called to undergo, and her mother-love cried out against the cruelty of her husband when he resorted to inflicting a refined sort of punishment on her by systematic cruelty to her son. It was this mother-love which eventually led her to shoot and kill her husband. The conclusion of the story was another powerful phase in this story. It leaves the audience quite happy. We understand that the same picture is to be given a further run of three nights.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN.")

Last Saturday was a poor day for tennis, with the result that only two League matches could be played. This has caused further postponements, which will have the result of lengthening the League season. One Kowloon team, the United Services, had the hardest of luck by losing to the Chinese R.C. after being well up at the start, the latter securing victory by the narrowest possible margin—one game.

Much hung upon the meeting of the Civil Service and Wigwam on the former's courts, as a win for the visitors would in all probability have made the teams level champions at the end of the season. However, the Kowloon team did not play up to expectations and lost by a margin of seventeen games. The position as between these two Clubs now is that the Civil Service has played four matches and won them all, whilst Wigwam has won three, with one more engagement to get off.

The Civil Service are due to play Kowloon C.C. "B" to-morrow, and their other tie is with U.S.R.C. "B" team. The odds are strongly in favour of their winning both matches; even if the unexpected happens and they lose one, they will win the championship. Of course, if they lose both, other teams would still have an interest in the competition. But the man who would gamble on this happening would have more money than brains. Of the Civil Service team, four out of the six players are Kowloon residents, so Kowloon's doing quite well, after all.

It doesn't look very promising for tennis to-morrow, but if it is fine enough there should be some close games. No two Kowloon teams meet; in every case it will be a contest as between Hongkong and Kowloon teams. In the First Division, K.C.C. are at home to the Chinese; United Services will entertain Hongkong C.C.; and the Portuguese face the Garrison on the former's courts. These should be exciting matches. In the Second Division, United Services visit the Hongkong C.C. ground; Civil Service go to the K.C.C. courts; and Wigwam were due to receive Craigengower, though this latter match has been postponed.

The K.C.C. lawn bowlers are doing better than the same Club's tennis players, for they have started the League season with a victory over the Police. It was a narrow thing, admittedly, the Kowloonites getting home by a margin of only two points. There should be great rivalry on the links to-morrow, for the Kowloon Bowling Club are at home to the K.C.C. These Clubs are old rivals, and there will be no mercy shown by either side.

I hear that the K.C.C. golf section are due to play the U.S.R.C. on Sunday, in a singles and foursomes contest. There will be the usual tiffin. The wise golfer will refrain from eating or drinking too much. For the sake of the game, it wouldn't be a bad idea if both teams agreed to go on iron rations at the mid-day meal!

The dog-shooting question has been taken up editorially by two papers, I see. For that I am very pleased. I don't know whether Hongkong is having the same experience or not, but it is an almost nightly occurrence to hear the shooting going on in Kowloon. Residents on the peninsula are disgusted at the practice, and I hope H. E. the Governor, who is a lover of animals, will intervene and put a speedy stop to it.

Regarding the condition of our roads caused by the laying of the underground cables, I have learned of the P.W.D. side of the case since I last penned my weekly column—not why the P.W.D. doesn't make the people who open roads repair them again, but why there is such delay in completing the work. It is a question of waiting for the loosely-filled-in earth to subside and harden before putting on the topdressing of tarmac, and one can quite understand that that is the most economical method; for to topdress the trenches prematurely would be to do the work twice. But, even so, there seems to be quite an unnecessary delay

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mexico City, ominously named after the Aztec war-god, which has once more been "captured by rebels," owes most of its present, or lately departed, amenities to the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian. It was he and his equally luckless consort, Carlotta, who first showed the Mexicans that they had the setting for one of the most beautiful cities in the world. He transformed the central square from a dreary expanse of stone pavement into a delightful pleasure by planting flowers and shrubs, and he laid out the modern Paseo, which has become the fashionable daily drive for everybody who possesses any kind of equipage or can borrow the money to hire one. Maximilian was also responsible for the decoration of the Castle, and for the planning of the beautiful grounds. His Empress attempted, by planting eucalyptus trees, to banish the endemic typhoid fever which prevails in that nearly perfect climate, and which is caused partly by polluted water, but mainly by the insanitary personal habits of most Mexicans.

General Huerta, the Provisional President of Mexico, made one decidedly original speech during his previous brief tenure of that office. He summoned a number of the wealthiest citizens to the Palacio Nacional, without stating the purpose for which their presence was needed. Much to their surprise, the President's address was an impassioned appeal for the alleviation of the lot of the poor. "We who have means owe a duty to the poor," Huerta said. "Are you aware, gentlemen, that half the men of Mexico do not wear trousers? Why do they not wear trousers? Because they possess none. It is our duty, as I see it, to give them trousers." Such sentiments aroused little sympathy among Huerta's audience, most of whom owed their wealth to the Diaz regime. Porfirio Diaz never troubled himself about clothing the untrodden poor. But under his Presidency the police had strict orders to deport from the Alameda—the fashionable promenade of Mexico City—all masculine costumes that did not include the trousers of convention.

Mr. Bonar Law maintains that there is no need to enforce a time-limit on speeches delivered in the House of Commons, but such a measure might be welcomed by the United States Senate, whose records show many instances of speeches lasting ten hours and more. Under the present rule a senator may talk as irrelevantly and as long as he likes, provided he does not make more than two speeches on the same subject during one sitting. A sitting usually lasts six hours, so by speaking for six hours at a stretch, day after day, a senator may succeed in talking a measure out. In American Parliamentary slang this is termed "working a filibuster," and when the Senator sees that a filibuster is being worked it resorts in self-defence to the continuous session. If the Senate declines to adjourn at the end of six hours the speaker must go on till he wears himself out. As a rule the continuous session can be relied upon to smother a filibuster, but such is not always the case. Nine years ago Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, wore out the rest of the Senate by talking unceasingly from 6 p.m. to 6.20 a.m. Still more remarkable was the feat achieved by Senator La Follette when he made a speech last 19½ hours, thus beating all records, either in America or elsewhere.

and that explanation does not do away with the query that has been raised as to whether payments cover cost and whether it would not be better for Companies who open to do all the work themselves under a time limit and penalty clause.

How often have residents found that the weatherproof aprons of some of the Kowloon rickshas are not weatherproof? I raise the question because a friend of mine came on the ferry wharf the other morning with his clean duck trousers wet and spoiled for the day, owing to the fact that the apron of his ricksha had leaked. When licences are issued the serviceability of the rickshas, their covers and aprons is taken count of and I believe there are periodical inspections. Those inspections should be made a little more severe in view of such experiences as given that above.

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Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
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E. Trad. S. & D.	July 4
Aberdeen A. L.	July 4
Madras P. & O.	July 4
Katori M. N. Y. K.	July 4
Kashima M. N. Y. K.	July 4
Mattawa C. P. O. S.	July 5
Deucalion B. L.	July 5
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Kawachi M. N. Y. K.	July 10
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West Harts R. D. Co.	July 10
Tanashima M. N. Y. K.	July 10
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 11
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Changsha R. S. K.	July 14
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Albia M. O. S. K.	July 17
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Kathlamet B. L.	July 20
St. Albans P. & O.	July 20
Kaisho M. T. K. K.	July 20
Tokio M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Devanha P. & O.	July 21
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	July 21
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Kajyan P. & O.	July 13
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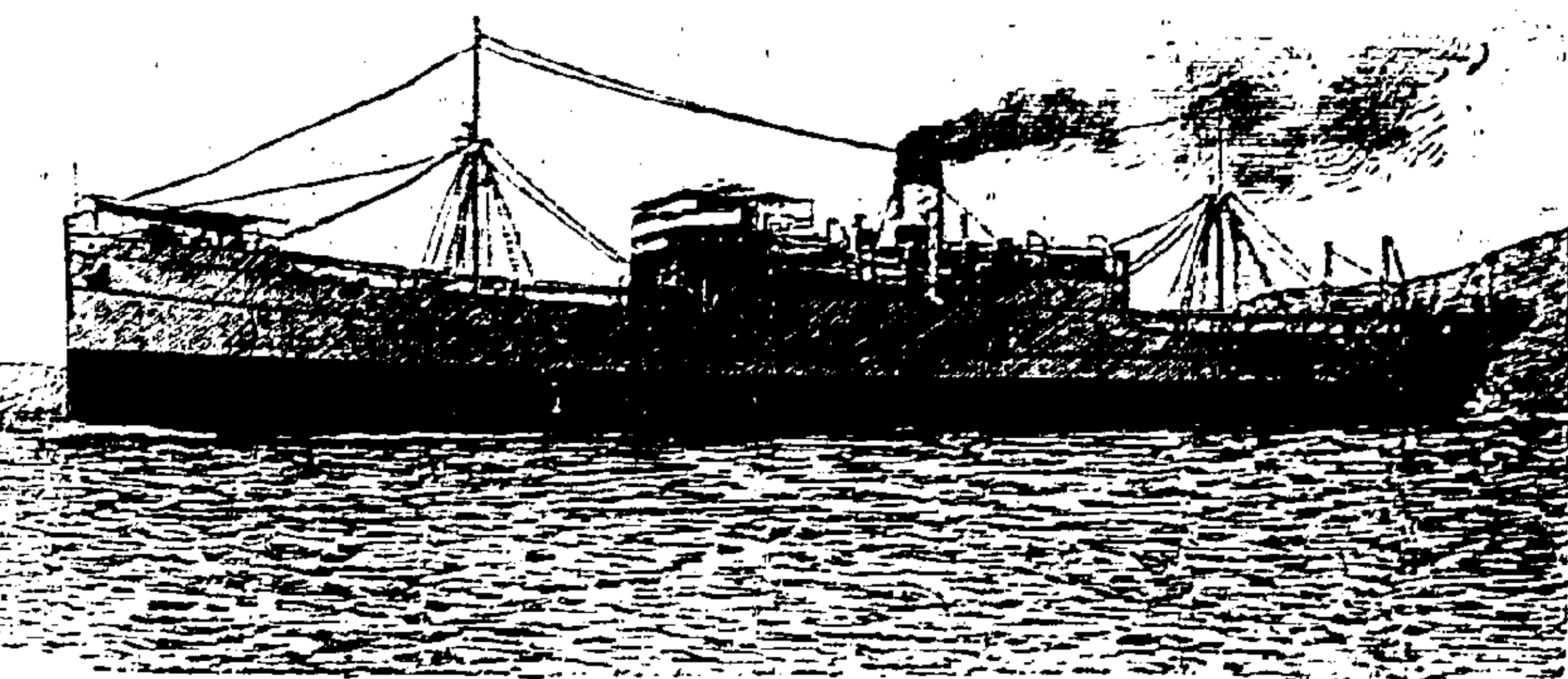
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No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer. Arrived Hongkong from Australia. Leaves Hongkong for Australia.

CHANGSHA ... 10th July. 14th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to—Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For London & Hamburg ... "KATHLAMBA" ... 20th July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Cantor General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

about End of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 10th July.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 14th August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 12th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 16th September.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 5th July.

For JAVA, "SAMARANG"

Sailing on or about 13th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Choysang	Sat., 3rd July at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Chaksang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 6th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 6th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Cheloo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about July 3rd, for SINGAPORE and PENANG.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about July 6th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	3rd July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Linan	6th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th July at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chien	10th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'wong.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong July, 2, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 2nd July at 2 p.m.
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 6th July at 2 p.m.
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 9th July at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 7th July.

"CITY OF OMAN" via Suez 27th July.

"PAKING" via Suez 5th Aug.

"KING" via Suez 6th Sept.

* Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at shippers' option.

Freight and passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & Co. CANTON

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The S.S. DERWENT from Saigon brought this morning 2,300 tons of rice for Hongkong.

From Bangkok the CHENTGU came in yesterday with 1,500 tons of general merchandise.—Mooring C 42.

The GLENFALLOCH arrived yesterday from Singapore with 320 tons of general merchandise for the Colony, and 70 tons for Amoy.—Mooring B 11.

From Saigon the French boat DOUAMONT consigned here 697 tons of rice yesterday.—Mooring C 43.

The United States Shipping Board's EASTERN TRADER brought yesterday from San Francisco via Manila 2,000 tons of oil and general merchandise for the Colony and 1,600 tons of hemp and copra for through destinations. Her agents are Messrs. Struthers and Dixon.—Mooring West Point.

The NAGANO MARU an N. Y. K. vessel, came in yesterday from Calcutta with 250 tons of gunnies and candle wax for Hongkong and 1,950 tons of gunnies and pig iron for the North and Japan.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGATO M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 15th June, and is expected here on the 8th August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TENSIN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore, on the 21st June, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MURORAN M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 22nd June, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 5th June, and is expected on the 15th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 25th instant, and sailed 23rd instant in accordance with schedule, being due at Hongkong July 5th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez, on the 19th June, and is expected here on the 29th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 26th May, and is expected here on the 5th July.

The P. & O. s.s. LAHORE left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant at morning with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 4th July at about 6 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 29th June, and is expected here on the 4th July.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 23rd June, and is due here on or about the 15th July.

The P. & O. s.s. DILWARA, left Singapore for this port on the 29th instant at 6 a.m. and is due here on the 4th July at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. MADRAS left Singapore for this port on the 30th instant at morning, and is due here on the 4th instant at about noon.

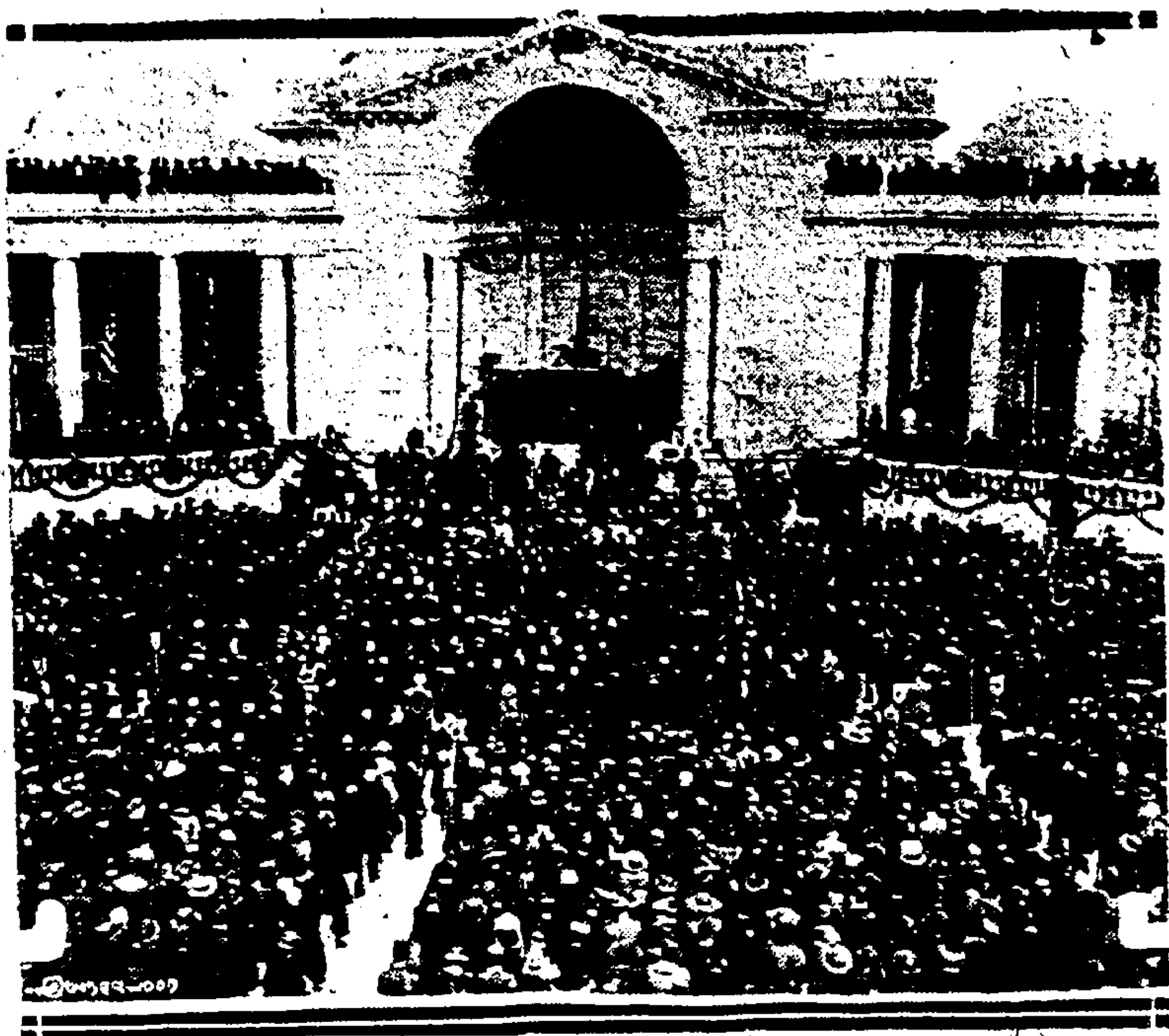
The P. M. S. S. Co. s.s. COLOMBIA left Singapore on June 25th, for Manila, and may be expected here on or about July 6th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The P. & O. s.s. TORILLA left Singapore for this port on the 31st June, and is due here on the 5th July.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.B. s.s. LAKE PARK (Coast Service) left San Francisco for this port on the 2nd July, and is due in Hongkong July 9th.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



A WAR MEMORIAL.

Above is seen the big crowd which assembled at the dedication ceremony of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre erected in honour of America's fallen soldiers.



LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

The Belgian giant, Van Albert, 8 feet 5 inches in height, with a Swiss midget, Sappion, who is just over two feet high.



THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

Revolutionary troops entering Mexico City, the capital.



GAOL AS FLATS.

This picture shows householders moving into a disused gaol in Copenhagen, which is being converted into flats.



MISS HELEN HAY.

who has been appointed Chief Nurse of the American Red Cross Commission to Europe and has taken up her duties in Paris.



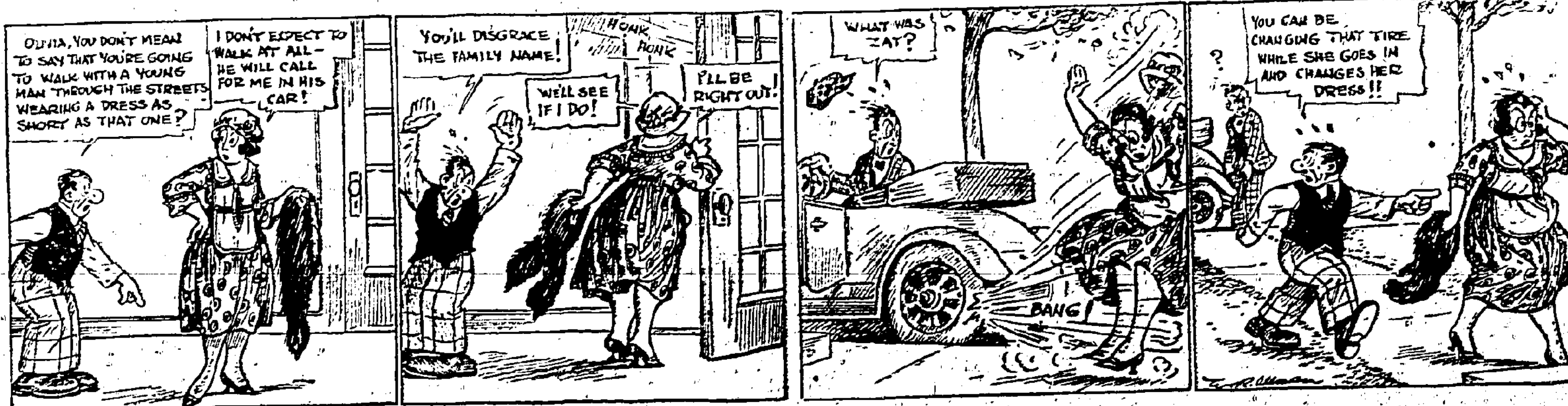
MR. W. J. BRYAN.

a prominent figure at the U.S. Democratic Convention.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

The Tire Blew Up Worse Than Tom.

BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES.—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C. 2.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches and Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES,

LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B. C. VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "MATTAWA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG

AT DAYLIGHT, 5th JULY.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and
U. S. overland points.

For freight apply to—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TOBA" August.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents.

York Building

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon
passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers:

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" 15th July.

"WEST IVAN" 20th July.

Further sailings to be announced later.
Thru Bills issued to all Overland-Common
points in U. S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 6 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the office, Hotel Mansions,

or from Messrs. Tnos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here—

Racine, from Yokohama.

Cetrucbe Steamer Africa Cal-
line, 11, from Vladivostok.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Bouner, Carlton Hotel,
from Shanghai.

S.A.S. from Shanghai.

Youngkannan Leehing Co.,
from Shanghai.

Yuhong, from Shanghai.

Kwangsinghong, from Amoy.

Arther Nielson Co., from Kobe.

Lee Bros., from Kobe.

Chifonghong Wenyikhai, from
Shanghai.

Kwailiangset, from Amoy.

Wingtungchong, from Shang-
hai.Shukai, 82 Stanton Street 2nd
Floor, from Amoy.R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home,
from Shanghai.

Shikae, from Kobe.

Hontaye, from Amoy.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Simplant, from London.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

SUCCESSFUL MINE WORKS
SCHEME

At the Thuenwaite road and
zinc mines in the Lake Country
the whole of the men are work-
ing on day wages, with a bonus
scheme based on output, cost of
production, and the price obtained
for the ore mined. The
figures of output are posted every
week, and a statement of the
cost of production is issued every
month. The liveliest interest is
shown by the men in the work-
ing of the mine, and the pro-
duction per man is higher under
the flat rate of wages than under
the old contract system, which is
still in general use. A Works
Council partly elected by the
men's union meets monthly under
the chairmanship of Mr.
Anthony Wilson, the managing
director, when working rules are
examined and a general discus-
sion takes place. A frank ex-
change of views has helped
materially in greater and more
economical mining.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULESPHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Remedies. Made in London."For the Blood is the Life."
Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Eczema,
Piles, Glandular Swellings,
Erysipelas, Boils, Pruritus and Eruptions,
Scald, Rheumatism, and other skin
diseases. It is the only medicine that
acts on the blood, and is the only one
that is safe for the most delicate
patients. It is the only one that
does not cause constipation, and
which soon over-
come and ex-
hausted, and
which is the only
one that is safe
for the most
delicate patients.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

Pleasant to take.
Of all Chemists
and Grocers.

Refuse Substitutes.

"Everybody's
Blood Purifier."

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.Head Office: 13, Old Broad-
street, London, E. C. 2.

Authorized Capital—£10,000,000

Paid-up Capital—£10,000,000

Reserve Funds—£10,000,000

BANKERS

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The Bank of China

The Bank of Japan

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